

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020091670

PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020091670 A1

TITLE: Write anywhere file-system layout

PUBLICATION-DATE: July 11, 2002

US-CL-CURRENT: 707/1

APPL-NO: 09/ 954522

DATE FILED: September 11, 2001

RELATED-US-APPL-DATA:

**child 09954522 A1 20010911 parent continuation-of 09153094
19980914 US GRANTED
parent-patent 6289356 US child 09153094 19980914 US parent
continuation-of
09108022 19980630 US GRANTED parent-patent 5963962 US child
09108022 19980630
US parent continuation-of 08454921 19950531 US GRANTED
parent-patent 5819292 US
child 08454921 19950531 US parent continuation-of 08071643
19930603 US
ABANDONED**

FOREIGN-APPL-PRIORITY-DATA:

COUNTRY	APPL-NO	DOC-ID	APPL-DATE
US	PCT/US94/06320	1994US-PCT/US94/06320	June 2, 1994

----- KWIC -----

Summary of Invention Paragraph - BSTX:

[0025] The present invention also creates snapshots, which are virtual read-only copies of the file system. A snapshot uses no disk space when it is initially created. It is designed so that many different snapshots can be created for the same file system. Unlike prior art file systems that create a clone by duplicating the entire inode file and all of the indirect blocks, the present invention duplicates only the inode that describes the inode file. Thus, the actual disk space required for a snapshot is only the 128 bytes used to store the duplicated inode. The 128 bytes of the present invention required for a snapshot is significantly less than the many megabytes used for a clone in the prior art.